

## CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

REDUCING ENGLISH MINERS' WAGES.

American Gallantry Noticed in Parliament.

Chinese Military Students to Serve in the German Army.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR MINISTER

The Belgian Religious Excitement in the Universities.

PLAQUE IN THE EAST—MEDICAL REPORT.

## ENGLAND.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE TO CLOSE FOR A DAY—A LEGISLATION'S RECOGNITION OF AMERICAN BRAVERY AND HUMANITY—REDUCTION OF WAGES IN THE MINING DISTRICTS—A LABOR CRISIS AT HAND.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed on Saturday next in order to allow some necessary repairs to the building.

Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton, liberal member of Parliament for East Derbyshire, intends calling the attention of the House of Commons to the inquiry into the loss of the emigrant ship *Strathmore*, the crew of which was rescued and most humanely treated by Captain Gifford, of the American whaler *Young Phoenix*. He will ask the government whether it will take any official notice of Captain Gifford's conduct.

A SERIOUS CRISIS FOR WORKINGMEN.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* of to-day says:—"A further reduction of twelve and a half per cent in miners' wages in the West Riding of Yorkshire is about to be made and it is thought it will be accepted by the men. The secretary of the Miners' Union has written to all the miners' lodges that we are on the eve of a terrible crisis and that there is not to be a strike, but that terms are to be made somehow. He assures the miners that, if a strike is begun, there is every likelihood of its continuing some time, with a possibility of having to submit to a still greater reduction."

SILVER.

Bar silver is quoted to-day at 51 1/4.

PRESS COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S EXTRADITION LAW MESSAGE—AN "UNFORTUNATE" POINT IN THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, June 22, 1876.

The Standard says:—"We hope President Grant's Message does not express the settled determination of the American government relative to the extradition question. We infer from the Message that, if we will concede somewhat, an arrangement is possible. The feeling between the two countries is now, we trust, sufficiently good to allow discussion of such matters in the common belief that neither is trying to overreach the other. It does not appear that President Grant disputes the justice of the principle which England wishes to establish. He objects only on a point of honor. It is unfortunate that an amended treaty was not negotiated in 1870. It is the business of a practical statesman to repair the mistake in the best way possible."

The Times says the termination of the Extradition treaty is a calamity. It is satisfactory to note that President Grant expresses readiness to open negotiations for a more efficient treaty. The President is scarcely just in representing the British government as pressing for a new treaty under the menace of terminating the existing one.

The British government found that Lawrence might be tried for an offence other than that for which he was extradited. They had never regarded such a contingency as possible, and felt bound to take care that it should not happen again. It is clear there would be no difficulty in extending the list of extraditable crimes between Great Britain and the United States so as to include all the crimes mentioned in the act of 1870. If the latter desire to include even more crimes Great Britain would be ready to consider the suggestion, even though the additions might entail a new act of Parliament. We observe with pleasure that, while President Grant refuses to accede to the insertion in the existing treaty of a provision that persons shall only be tried for the crimes for which they are extradited, he does not commit himself to a declaration that he would resist its insertion in a new treaty.

The Times concludes:—"We emphatically repeat the hope that no considerations of pique or punctilio will be allowed to interfere with the negotiation of a new treaty."

## FRANCE.

SENATOR BUFFET TAKES HIS SEAT—THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL—THE GUILLOTINE STILL IN FAVOR.

VERMILION, June 21, 1876.

In the Senate to-day the election of M. Buffet was confirmed, and the new Senator took his seat among the members of the Right Center.

PARTY BALANCES IN THE SENATE.

The Bureau of the Senate elected the Committee on the University Education bill. The committee consists of six opponents and three supporters of the bill. This result is due to the fact that the members of the Right are more equally distributed among the various bureaux instead of their strength being wasted by concentration to one or two.

An examination of the total number of votes cast in the bureaux shows that 122 Senators were opposed to the bill and 131 in favor of it.

Several Senators, however, abstained from voting, who are expected to support the bill on the final ballot.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A resolution in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, offered by Victor Schoelcher and seconded by Jules Favre, was rejected.

## TURKEY.

MURAT PACHA REPORTS THE RELIEF OF NICNIC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21, 1876.

A despatch from Mukhtar Pacha confirms the report that a convoy with provisions entered Nicia last Sunday without encountering the insurgents, and another set out for the place yesterday.

GOITSCHAKOFF LONGING FOR A REVISED MEMORANDUM NOTE.

LONDON, June 22, 1876.

The Times' despatch from Berlin says Prince Goitschakoff has proposed to submit to the Powers a new and improved edition of the Berlin memorandum, if the Porte fails to pacify the insurgent provinces.

NAVY EXERCISES.

A Vienna special to the Times says it is reported that there was great excitement in the Serbian towns of Schabatz on Tuesday last in consequence of news that two brigades of militia there had been ordered to be in readiness to march and that war would be declared against Turkey the next day. As advices from Belgrade do not confirm these reports it is possible that the Schabatz excitement was gotten up to exercise a pressure on the Serbian government.

It is certain, however, that the projected Serbian mission to Constantinople has been given up, showing that the hope of obtaining anything by negotiations with the Porte has been abandoned.

MOVING THE MILITIA.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* (newspaper)

confirms the statement that the second ban of the Serbian militia is being mobilized, and sent to the frontier.

## RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 22, 1876.

The Post's Berlin despatch reports that all available hands are working night and day at Cronstadt to prepare the Russian fleet for sea.

## AUSTRIA.

THE MINISTER OF WAR RESIGNS.

VIENNA, June 21, 1876.

General Freiherr Alex von Koller, Minister of War for the whole Empire, has resigned.

## BELGIUM.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY.

LOUVAIN, June 21, 1876.

There is great excitement here because of hostile demonstrations against the liberal students at the University. The lectures on philosophy have been suspended and the civic guard called out to restore order.

## CHINA AND GERMANY.

ASIAN MILITARY STUDENTS TO SERVE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

A special despatch from Berlin to the *Pull Mail Gazette* says that one captain and six lieutenants of the Chinese army have arrived there accredited by China and bearing a request to be allowed to serve a term in the Prussian army for the purpose of studying the German military system.

The request has been granted.

## DAHOMY.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, June 21, 1876.

Since the withdrawal of the British man-of-war *Ariel* from Whydah the King of Dahomey again refuses to pay the fee recently imposed by the British Commodore, Hewitt, for maltreating a British subject.

THE PLAQUE IN THE EAST.

MEDICAL REPORT OF ITS PROGRESS—DIMINISHING UNDER A VERY HIGH TEMPERATURE.

LONDON, June 21, 1876.

Dr. E. D. Dickson, the physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, writes to the *Times* from that city, under date of the 13th inst., as follows:—"Undoubtedly the disease which is prevailing in Mesopotamia is the real plague. Since the beginning of June, with a rise of temperature to about 104 degrees, another characteristic of 'the plague' has been exhibited in the rapidly diminished number of attacks and deaths.

The scourge will doubtless cease entirely during the great heat of the summer.

During the month of May the number of attacks at Bagdad was 2,000, and the deaths 1,222.

## BANKERS' CONVENTION.

REPORT TO REDUCE THE BANK TAXES.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

The Bankers' Convention met at Willard's Hotel this afternoon. G. Polney Dorey, President of the Citizens' National Bank of New York, was called to the chair, and John C. Hopper, of New York city, was appointed secretary.

On motion of H. W. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes, Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the existing stagnation of trade and commerce, together with the depressed condition of the country, are making the present bank taxes absolutely unbearable, and which, if not promptly relieved, will result in the loss of a large number of banking institutions and the withdrawal of capital as an investment throughout the land; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Convention proceed to take action on the Banking and Currency bill now pending in the House of Representatives, and to present their views and the views of those whom they represent, and to facilitate the same no longer than five minutes shall be occupied by any one present.

Resolved, That those present at the Convention also appear before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, and present their views and the views of those whom they represent, and to facilitate the same no longer than five minutes shall be occupied by any one present.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Hughes, of Cincinnati, the Convention adjourned to meet before the Committee on Banking and Currency at half-past ten A. M. on the 23d inst.

The clearing House of Cincinnati, represented by D. J. Fells, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, and H. W. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes, Wright & Co., bankers of Cincinnati, were authorized to represent the collective banks of that city, and from that place a few leading citizens were to make an appeal to the committee for the relief of the country in regard to the bank taxes and the necessity for their modification.

## MINING ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1876.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers met to-day at Judge Hall, on the Centennial grounds. Mr. J. Lowell Bell, member of the British Parliament, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, read a paper on the "Theory of the Action of Hot Gases," with an explanation of the mode of action of the hot blast in iron furnaces.

After the reading of this paper the Institute adjourned until Friday next, when discussion on the paper will be had.

## MILLERS' CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, June 21, 1876.

The National Convention of millers began in this city to-day. Only routine business was transacted.

## ALABAMA CLAIMS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day rendered an important decision in the case of the American ship *Texan Star*. This vessel's name was changed to that of the *Martaban* while in British India waters and destroyed by the Alabama in 1863. The owners of the vessel recovered judgment for the vessel and freight, and the question before the Court was, can the present claimants, being aliens, but not British subjects, who have never resided within the United States, recover for the loss of the cargo.

The decision was in favor of the claimants, and an award of nearly \$23,000 was made accordingly.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1876.

Lieutenant Royal R. Ingersoll is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st of July next. Lieutenant Richard C. Derby has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Richmond*, North Pacific station, on the 22d inst., and has been placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant T. C. McLean has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tennessee*, Asiatic station, on the 9th of May, and has been placed on sick leave. Lieutenant T. C. Terrell is detached from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to the *Wyandotté* as executive.

Lieutenant Washington M. Smith is ordered to the *Wyandotté*, and ordered to the coast survey. Master Aaron Ward, from the *Franklin*, European station, on the 1st of June, was granted leave and permission to remain in Europe until the 15th of August. Master H. H. Crosby has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna*, North Pacific station, on the 27th of May, and placed on waiting orders. Master H. H. Barrett, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to the *Minnesota* at New York. Passed Assistant Engineer Luther H. Harvey, from the *Navy Yard* at New Island, and ordered to the *Pennsylvania*, North Pacific station, on the 4th of July next.

Advices from Panama of the 12th of June report the United States ship *Yamato* has called from Aspinwall for Carthagena, to return soon.

## THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1876.

His Majesty will visit the Pennsylvania University and the camp of the Massachusetts Technological Institute to-morrow morning at seven o'clock. He will be received at the camp by Lieutenant Sushinsky, the United States Military Instructor at the Institute.

COMPLIMENT TO LORD DUFFERIN.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21, 1876.

A complimentary dinner to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada was given at the Music Hall by the Mayor and citizens of this city. Two hundred and thirty persons were present. The speakers were Lord Dufferin and Premier McKenna.

PAPAL CORONATION ANNIVERSARY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1876.

The grand Catholic celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the coronation of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. took place at St. Patrick's Hall to-night. Three thousand people were in attendance on the occasion, which were presided over by John B. Ladette. Hon. Thomas J. Semmes delivered the oration.

THE STOLEN YACHT PETER.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 21, 1876.

The stolen yacht *Peter* has been captured at Crow's Harbor, Guysborough county, N. S.

A LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21, 1876.

The Superior Court has declared the Reforesting law, passed by the Legislature of 1874, unconstitutional, in that it makes reports of referees evidence before a jury, which the Court holds impairs the right of trial by jury contrary to the constitution of the State.

THE HERALD IN BRAZIL.

THE NEWS OF DOM PEDRO'S RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED IN RIO JANEIRO—THE FILES OF THE HERALD AMONG HIS MAJESTY'S SUBORDINATES—MAKING THE AMERICAN JOURNAL GO VERY FAR IN A CROWD—A GRAND REVOLUTION THROUGH THE AMERICAN PRESS.

RIO JANEIRO, May 26, 1876.

The apathy of the native Brazilian regarding matters and things pertaining to that which they call, in their grandeur, the "Great Republic of the North," has often been remarked by that frequently to meet with individual—the travelled American. The capitals of Europe, with their dissipation and luxuriance, have even been the haven of all Brazilians who go abroad and the heaven of all who are obliged to stay at home. While the rapid growth of the young Republic and its marvelous progress always excited admiration, even wonder, yet the dilapidated native, like the wealthy Southerner before the war, regarded both the growth and the progress as pertaining to the "canaille" (a word in common use in educated circles) and the workmanlike—something that should not "come between the wind and their nobility." Contact with the busy, active, energetic people of the North ruffled their dignity, and was damaging to the well brushed steeple hat, smooth black coat and black patent leather boots which constituted the national costume, for the Brazilian is nothing if not "marching in a procession." This apathy regarding the United States only needed the great example of the Emperor and Empress to be removed, and now, as if large scales were falling from their eyes, the Brazilians are gazing toward the North and listening with painfully attentive ears for every scrap of news from there.

A HERALD REVOLUTION.

As it is possible, under carefully contrived mechanical apparatus, to force water through granite, and denser material, so it is possible to impress and permeate the Brazilian public with a fact; and, beginning with the first telegrams from Rio to the New York Herald announcing the Emperor's departure and ending with the detailed Herald account of the Emperor's reception in New York, which, reflectively, acted on the national mind, it may safely be predicted that all Brazil is looking toward the United States with more interest than ever pervaded it before, and regarding the New York Herald as an official exponent of the ideas of the American people, and for the time being, of the Emperor and the imperial party; hence when the Nello Martin arrived, on the 18th of May, having left New York on the morning of the day succeeding the arrival of the Emperor, there was an exciting interest exhibited to know "all about it." Also the letter and newspaper mail was all dated New York, April 15, and therefore contained nothing relating to the reception.

THE GREAT NEWS.

Later it leaked out that your correspondent had received several copies of the Herald of the 16th, which, with the usual forethought, had been despatched to him. Then began a steady flow of polite inquiry for the privilege of reading the prized account; gradually growing more and more excited, the polite request became a boisterous demand, until he was obliged to

PORT THE PAGES OF THE HERALD.

containing the particulars of the imperial voyage and reception on the bulletin boards at the door in order to quell the more than imperative demands of the public. Never, even in the days of '49 in 'Frisco, were journals in more demand than was the New York Herald, in the heroic and loyal city of Sao Sebastian do Rio de Janeiro, on the day after the arrival of the steamer from New York. One with a few thousand copies of the particular Herald in question might have laid the foundation of a good business by discreetly supplying the excited demand.

LOOKING TO THE NORTH.

The Flamisians, during the few days which have elapsed since the news of the imperial reception came to hand, have learned more of the United States, have given more of their active thought, than during any previous period of five years. The journals have copied, almost verbatim, the two-page description of the voyage from Rio to New York and the account of the reception of His Majesty, which the Herald printed, and comments on the Herald enterprise are published in every paper that has since appeared.

A GRACIOUS ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, writing from New York, April 15, and speaking of the enthusiasm of the Americans in the matter of Dom Pedro's reception, frankly admits that it is almost wholly due to the enterprise and influence of the Herald in detailing a correspondent to accompany the Emperor, and in generally telegraphing lengthy and particular accounts of the progress of the imperial trip, as well as in commending, in its editorial columns, the Emperor of Brazil to the American people.

THE HERALD IN CINCINNATI.

Raleigh (N. C.) News.—"The latest piece of enterprise on the part of the New York Herald has been to start a Cincinnati edition of that paper, to be published during sessions of the Republican Convention. A page of the *Enquirer* has been placed at Mr. Bennett's disposal, and all the editorials of the Herald, being telegraphed to Cincinnati, are reproduced upon it, together with such matter as the Herald's Convention correspondence telegraphs to New York."

Xenia (Ohio) News.—"James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, completed another journalistic feat by having his editorial page printed on one of the pages of the *Enquirer* during the Convention. He telegraphed his editorial to New York, and the *Enquirer*, and also the news gathered up by his able corps of reporters on the ground. Mr. Bennett is the ablest manager of a newspaper in the country, as his many able and successful enterprises fully attest."

Yicksburg Herald.—"The New York Herald gets out a Cincinnati edition on one side of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The whole influence of the New York Herald *Enquirer* seems to have been directed against Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine is defeated, and the New York-Cincinnati Herald will modestly claim to have done the work."

Mobile (Ala.) Register.—"A characteristic incident of the New York Herald's journalistic enterprise is afforded by the novel experiment which Mr. Bennett has made of reproducing daily in Cincinnati, during the session of the National Republican Convention, the editorial features of his paper. The Herald's editorials are telegraphed to New York, and the despatches sent from Cincinnati to the Herald are duplicated in the edition published there. The sheet thus made up is published in connection with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and appears contemporaneously with the New York edition."

## THE DUKES OF SEPTEMBER.

Dumas' Play of L'Etranger at the Haymarket Theatre.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF TRANSLATION.

Sarah Bernhardt in the Original—Her Last Appearance.

THE TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO BUCKSTONE.

LONDON, June 10, 1876.

Though all people may have translation, all things may not. Among these things is Dumas' latest play, "L'Etranger," which, just one week ago, was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre before an audience of distinction. In its stage at Miss Wilson's in another Mrs. Rousby, in a third Mrs. Genevieve Ward, while in the stalls were critics innumerable, managers and dramatists, such a "knock down of intellect" as ought to be sufficient to knock the wit out of a nervous actor on a "first night." The time may come when managers will realize the wisdom of treating the first night of a new play as a dress rehearsal and not permitting critics to pass judgment until the artists have got used to their parts and their clothes. On my going a second time to note improvement, the critic beside me expressed amazement that I should devote two evenings to one play. "My dear sir," I replied, "I consider it most unfair to judge actors or plays on a first night. I do not do so."

After such criticism, it is an extremely good play, "L'Etranger," which, just one week ago, was brought out at the Haymarket Theatre before an audience of distinction. In its stage at Miss Wilson's in another Mrs. Rousby, in a third Mrs. Genevieve Ward, while in the stalls were critics innumerable, managers and dramatists, such a "knock down of intellect" as ought to be sufficient to knock the wit out of a nervous actor on a "first night." The time may come when managers will realize the wisdom of treating the first night of a new play as a dress rehearsal and not permitting critics to pass judgment until the artists have got used to their parts and their clothes. On my going a second time to note improvement, the critic beside me expressed amazement that I should devote two evenings to one play. "My dear sir," I replied, "I consider it most unfair to judge actors or plays on a first night. I do not do so."

Let us go first to Paris, where "L'Etranger" came from, where it is a great success, and where it is acted at the Theatre Francaise three nights a week. People here are abusing Dumas because they don't like the translation. He is denounced—so are all modern French plays—and the English are told to write their own dramas. By all means, if they can, but it seems bad taste to decry the productions of a stage to which the Anglo-Saxon world owes much pleasure and much artistic profit, especially when at this moment the two most charming plays in London are "L'Etranger" and "The Two Friends." Quietly, however, they are abusing Dumas because they don't like the translation. He is denounced—so are all modern French plays—and the English are told to write their own dramas. 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